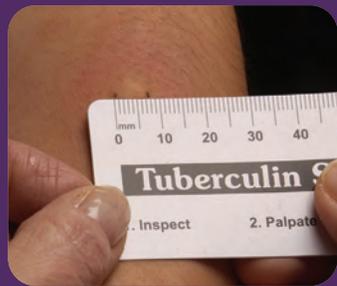




Self-Study Modules on Tuberculosis

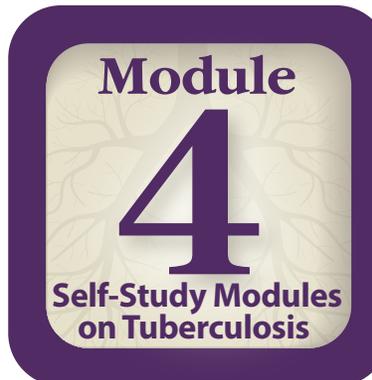


Module

4

Treatment of Latent Tuberculosis Infection and Tuberculosis Disease

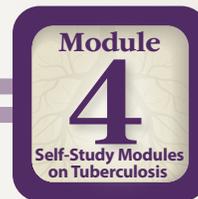




Treatment of Latent Tuberculosis Infection and Tuberculosis Disease

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention
Division of Tuberculosis Elimination

Atlanta, Georgia
2016



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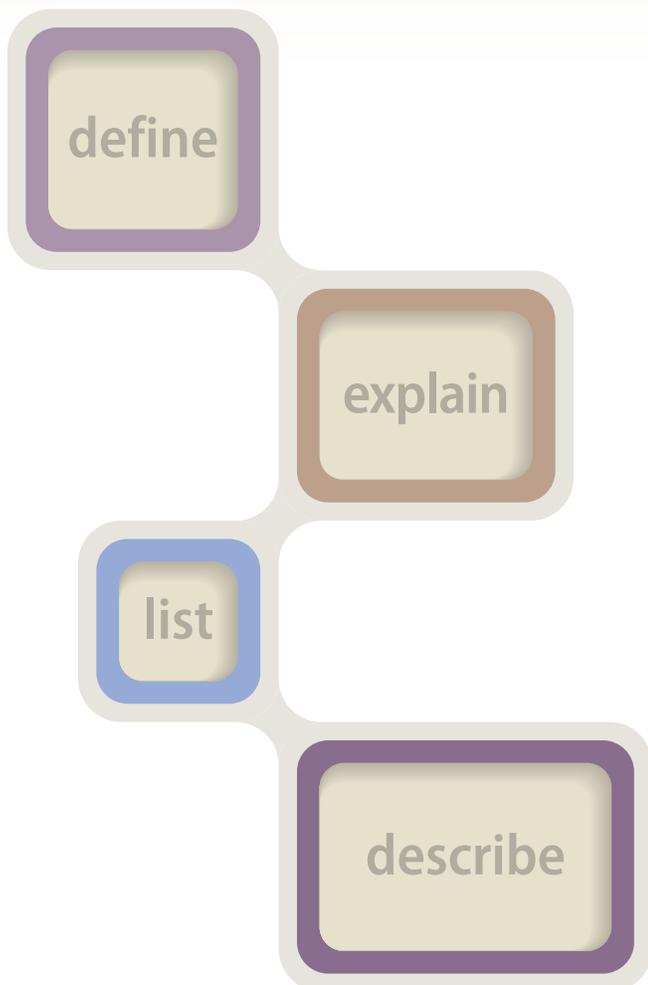
Background

In this module, you will learn about the principles of treating latent TB infection (LTBI) and TB disease. A person with LTBI is treated to prevent them from progressing to TB disease. Some people with LTBI are at very high risk of developing TB disease, and they should receive high priority for LTBI treatment. Patients with LTBI who do not complete treatment as prescribed can develop TB disease.

TB disease is treated to cure the patient and to stop the spread of TB. As a health care worker, you may be responsible for ensuring that TB patients take their medications as prescribed. This is very important because patients with TB disease who do not complete treatment as prescribed may become infectious and spread TB to others or develop drug-resistant TB.

This module also explains the possible side effects of the drugs used to treat LTBI and TB disease. If you work with TB patients, you should be aware of the signs and symptoms of these side effects.

Note: The *Self-Study Modules on Tuberculosis* are a series of educational modules designed to provide information about TB in a self-study format. The target audiences include outreach workers, nurses, physicians, administrators, health educators, and students from a variety of settings. The Modules should not be used as a substitute for guidelines and should not be used for patient care decisions.



Objectives

After working through this module, you will be able to

1. List the groups of people who should receive high priority for LTBI treatment.
2. Describe treatment regimens for LTBI.
3. Describe treatment regimens for TB disease.
4. Describe the principles of preventing drug resistance.
5. Describe patient monitoring during LTBI and TB disease treatment.
6. Describe TB treatment adherence strategies.
7. List the common adverse reactions to the drugs used to treat LTBI and TB disease.



New Terms

New terms introduced in this module are included below. These terms appear in **bold** in the module text.

adherence to treatment—following the recommended course of treatment by taking all the prescribed medications for the entire recommended time

adverse reaction—negative side effect resulting from the use of a drug (for example, hepatitis, nausea, headache)

antiretroviral therapy (ART)—a lifelong combination drug treatment to suppress HIV and improve the quality and length of life for a person living with HIV/AIDS

case management—a strategy health departments can use to manage patient care and help ensure patients successfully complete treatment

clinical evaluation—an evaluation done to find out whether a patient has symptoms or signs of TB disease or is responding to treatment; also done to check for adverse reactions to TB medications

continuation phase—the period after the first 8 weeks of TB disease treatment, during which tubercle bacilli that remain after the initial phase are treated with at least two drugs

daily regimen—a treatment schedule in which the patient takes a dose of each prescribed medication every day

directly observed therapy (DOT)—a strategy devised to help patients adhere to treatment; a designated person watches the TB patient swallow each dose of the prescribed drugs to ensure adherence to and tolerability of the regimen

ethambutol (EMB)—a drug used to treat TB disease; may cause vision problems. Ethambutol should be used cautiously in children who are too young to be monitored for changes in their vision.

extensively drug-resistant TB (XDR TB)—a type of MDR TB that is resistant to isoniazid and rifampin, plus resistant to any fluoroquinolone and at least one of three injectable anti-TB drugs (such as amikacin, kanamycin, or capreomycin)

hepatitis—inflammation of the liver, causing symptoms such as nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, fatigue, and brown urine; hepatitis can be caused by several drugs used to treat LTBI or TB disease

initial phase—the first 8 weeks of TB disease treatment, during which most of the tubercle bacilli are killed

intermittent therapy—a treatment schedule in which the patient takes each prescribed medication one, two, or three times weekly at the appropriate dosage

isoniazid (INH)—a drug that is used for treating LTBI and TB disease; although cheap and relatively safe, it may cause hepatitis and other adverse reactions in some patients

liver function tests—tests done to detect injury to the liver, such as hepatitis

LTBI treatment—medication that is given to people who have LTBI to prevent developing TB disease

multidrug-resistant TB (MDR TB)—TB that is resistant to at least the drugs isoniazid and rifampin; MDR TB is more difficult to treat than drug-susceptible TB

peripheral neuropathy—damage to the sensory nerves of the hands and feet, causing tingling, numbness, or pain in the hands and feet

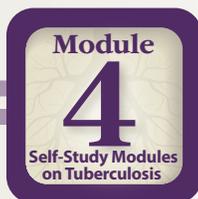
pyrazinamide (PZA)—first-line drug for the treatment of TB disease, may cause hepatitis and other adverse reactions in some patients

pyridoxine—another name for vitamin B₆; it is given to prevent peripheral neuropathy; should always be given to pregnant and breastfeeding women on isoniazid; and to patients with diabetes or HIV

rifabutin—a drug used to treat TB disease; used as a substitute for rifampin (RIF) in the treatment of all forms of TB

rifampin (RIF)—a key drug used to treat TB disease; also used for LTBI treatment. Rifampin has several possible side effects (for example, hepatitis, turning body fluids orange, drug-drug interactions, and flu-like symptoms).

rifapentine (RPT)—a drug used to treat TB disease; used once weekly with isoniazid during the continuation phase with selected HIV negative patients. Also used in the 12-dose regimen to treat LTBI.



LTBI is treated to prevent the development of TB disease.

People in certain groups should receive high priority for LTBI treatment if they have a positive TST or IGRA result.

Before starting LTBI treatment it is very important to exclude TB disease.

Treatment of Latent TB Infection (LTBI)

Why is LTBI treated?

LTBI is treated to prevent the development of TB disease. LTBI is treated with medication.

Who should be tested for LTBI?

Some groups of people are at higher risk for TB than others (see *Module 2, Epidemiology of Tuberculosis*). These groups can be divided into two categories:

- People who are at higher risk for exposure to or infection with *M. tuberculosis*
- People who are at higher risk for developing TB disease once infected with *M. tuberculosis*

People in these groups should be identified through contact investigations or targeted testing programs. People who are diagnosed with LTBI with a positive tuberculin skin test (TST) or interferon-gamma release assay (IGRA) should receive high priority for treatment of LTBI. Before starting LTBI treatment it is very important to exclude TB disease.

The criteria for determining who should receive high priority for LTBI treatment are listed in the following table (Table 4.1).

People without any risk factors should generally not be tested for TB infection. Testing should be targeted to groups at high risk for LTBI and TB disease (see *Module 3, Targeted Testing and the Diagnosis of Latent Tuberculosis Infection and Tuberculosis Disease*). However, if a person without any risk factors is tested and has a positive IGRA result or TST reaction that is 15 mm or more, they should be evaluated for LTBI treatment.

Table 4.1 High-Priority Candidates for LTBI Treatment Using a TST or IGRA.¹

<i>People in these groups should be given high priority for LTBI treatment if they have a positive IGRA result or a TST reaction that is <u>5 or more millimeters</u></i>	<i>People in these groups should be given high priority for LTBI treatment if they have a positive IGRA result or a TST reaction that is <u>10 or more millimeters</u></i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Recent contacts of people with infectious TB disease ■ People living with HIV ■ People with chest x-ray findings suggestive of previous TB disease ■ Patients with organ transplants ■ Other immunosuppressed patients (for example, patients on prolonged therapy with corticosteroids equivalent to/greater than 15mg per day of prednisone for one month or more or those taking TNF-alpha antagonists) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ People who have come to the U.S. within the last 5 years from areas of the world where TB is common (for example, Asia, Africa, Eastern Europe, Russia, or Latin America) ■ People who abuse drugs ■ People who live or work in high-risk congregate settings (for example, nursing homes, correctional facilities, homeless shelters, hospitals, or other health care facilities) ■ People who work in mycobacteriology laboratories ■ People with medical conditions that increase the risk for TB disease (for example, silicosis, diabetes mellitus, severe kidney disease, certain types of cancer, and certain intestinal conditions) ■ Children younger than 5 years of age ■ Infants, children, and adolescents exposed to adults in high-risk groups

¹ See Module 3, *Targeted Testing and the Diagnosis of Latent Tuberculosis Infection and Tuberculosis Disease*, for information on interpreting a TST or IGRA result. In certain circumstances, people may be given LTBI treatment even if they do not have a positive TST or IGRA result (see the Special Considerations for LTBI Treatment section in this Module).

Before starting treatment for LTBI, patients should receive a medical evaluation to exclude TB disease.

All persons being considered for LTBI treatment should receive a medical evaluation.

TB disease should be excluded before starting LTBI treatment.

It is also important to determine whether the patient has ever been treated for TB infection or disease.

Patient Medical Evaluation

All persons being considered for LTBI treatment should receive a medical evaluation. One reason for this evaluation is to exclude TB disease. Treating TB disease with an LTBI treatment regimen (usually a single drug) can lead to drug resistance (see the Preventing Drug Resistance section in this Module). To rule out TB disease, clinicians should determine whether the patient has symptoms of TB disease and evaluate the patient with a chest x-ray. People who are diagnosed with TB based on symptoms of TB disease, sputum specimens positive for acid-fast bacilli, or chest x-ray findings suggestive of TB disease, should be given treatment for TB disease, not LTBI.

It is also important to determine whether the patient has ever been treated for TB infection or disease. In general, people who have been adequately treated should not be treated again. Neither the TST nor IGRA can determine whether a patient has received treatment for TB infection or disease. This is because most people who have a positive TST or IGRA result will have a positive result for the rest of their lives, regardless of whether

they have received treatment. Furthermore, there are currently not enough data on the ability of either test to detect re-infection after treatment for both LTBI and TB disease. Thus, some people may require re-treatment if they are at risk of becoming re-infected and progressing to TB disease. Persons who complete LTBI treatment should be given documentation of completion.

It is important to find out if the patient is on other medications or has any medical problems that may complicate therapy.

Another reason for the medical evaluation is to find out whether the patient has other medical problems that may complicate therapy or require more careful monitoring during therapy. These patients include:

- People living with HIV
- People with a history of liver disorder or disease
- People who use alcohol regularly
- Women who are pregnant or just had a baby (within 3 months of delivery)
- People who are taking other medications that may increase the risk of **hepatitis**

For these patients, baseline laboratory **liver function tests** are recommended before starting LTBI treatment.

It is also important to find out if the patient has ever had any **adverse reactions** to drugs used for LTBI treatment or if they are currently on medications that may interact with LTBI treatment medications.

Medical evaluation allows health care providers to build and establish rapport with patients.

Finally, conducting a medical evaluation provides the health care worker an opportunity to build and establish rapport with the patient. Health care workers should highlight the important aspects of treatment, such as:

- Benefits of treatment
- Importance of **adherence to treatment**
- Possible adverse reactions
- Establishing a follow-up plan

Because of the interaction between TB and HIV, health care workers should also recommend that patients undergo HIV counseling and testing.

Health care workers should recommend that patients undergo HIV testing and counseling.

Regimens for LTBI Treatment

Four regimens are approved for the treatment of LTBI. (Table 4.2). For more detailed information on treating LTBI, please refer to the CDC *Targeted Tuberculin Testing and Treatment of Latent Tuberculosis Infection* guidelines.

Nine months of isoniazid for LTBI treatment is very effective in preventing the development of TB disease in both people infected with HIV and those not infected with HIV.

The 6-month isoniazid treatment regimen is not recommended for people living with HIV, children, and people with chest x-ray findings suggestive of previous TB disease.

The 12-dose regimen is recommended as an equal option to 9 months of daily isoniazid.

Isoniazid—9 Month Regimen

Until recently, the standard treatment regimen for LTBI was isoniazid given daily for 9 months. Nine months of isoniazid for LTBI treatment is very effective in preventing the development of TB disease in both people infected with HIV and those not infected with HIV. Nine months of daily isoniazid is the preferred regimen for children 2 to 11 years of age.

Isoniazid—6 Month Regimen

Six months of isoniazid is another treatment option, and may be preferred by some clinicians from a cost-effectiveness standpoint and because some patients may find it easier to adhere to a shorter treatment regimen. However, it is important to note that 9 months of isoniazid is more effective than 6 months.

Since isoniazid for LTBI treatment is not always effective when it is given for less than 6 months, every effort must be made to ensure that patients receive it for at least 6 months.

The 6-month treatment regimen is not recommended for people living with HIV, children, and people with chest x-ray findings suggestive of previous TB disease. These people should always receive isoniazid for 9 months.

Isoniazid and Rifapentine Regimen (12-Dose Regimen)

The 12-dose regimen is a combination of isoniazid and rifapentine (RPT) given in 12 once-a-week doses under **directly observed therapy (DOT)**. The 12-dose regimen is recommended as an equal option to 9 months of daily isoniazid. The regimen is recommended for patients 12 years of age or older who were recently exposed to infectious TB, who have a TST or IGRA conversion from negative to positive, or have chest x-ray findings of previous TB disease. The regimen may also be used in otherwise healthy HIV-infected persons, 12 years of age and older, who are not on antiretroviral medications.

The 12-dose regimen is NOT recommended for:

- Children younger than 2 years of age,
- People with HIV/AIDS who are taking ART,
- People presumed to be infected with isoniazid or rifampin-resistant *M. tuberculosis*, and
- Pregnant women or women expecting to become pregnant within the 12-week regimen.

Rifampin

Rifampin (RIF) is also recommended for people with a positive TST or IGRA result, especially if they have been exposed to isoniazid-resistant TB. LTBI treatment with rifampin should be given daily for 4 months to both adults and children. Rifampin should not be used in HIV-infected persons being treated with some combinations of **antiretroviral therapy (ART)**. In situations where rifampin cannot be used, sometimes another drug, **rifabutin**, may be substituted.

*The combination of rifampin and pyrazinamide should **NOT** be used.*

Rifampin and Pyrazinamide

The previously used LTBI treatment regimen of rifampin and **pyrazinamide (PZA)** should no longer be used due to reports of severe liver injury and death.

Table 4.2 LTBI Treatment Regimens.¹

Drug	Duration	Dose	Frequency	Minimum Doses	Comments
Isoniazid	9 months	Adult: 5 mg/kg Children: 10–20 mg/kg ² Maximum dose: 300 mg	Daily	270	The preferred regimen is daily treatment for 9 months
		Adult: 15 mg/kg Children: 20–40 mg/kg ² Maximum dose: 900 mg	Twice weekly ³	76	DOT must be used with twice-weekly dosing
Isoniazid	6 months	Adult: 5 mg/kg Children: Not recommended Maximum dose: 300 mg	Daily	180	Not recommended for people with HIV, children, and people with chest x-ray findings suggestive of previous TB disease
		Adult: 15 mg/kg Children: Not recommended Maximum dose: 900 mg	Twice weekly ³	52	DOT must be used with twice-weekly dosing
Isoniazid and Rifapentine	3 months	Adults and Children 12 and over: Isoniazid ⁴ : 15 mg/kg rounded up to the nearest 50 or 100 mg; 900 mg maximum Rifapentine ⁴ : 10.0–14.0 kg 300 mg 14.1–25.0 kg 450 mg 25.1–32.0 kg 600 mg 32.1–49.9 kg 750 mg ≥50.0 kg 900 mg maximum	Once weekly ³	12	Not recommended for children younger than 2 years of age, HIV-infected patients taking ART, patients with presumed isoniazid or rifampin resistant <i>M. tuberculosis</i> , pregnant women, or women expecting to become pregnant within the treatment period DOT is strongly recommended.

Continued on Page 9

Drug	Duration	Dose	Frequency	Minimum Doses	Comments
Rifampin	4 months	Adult: 10 mg/kg ⁵ Maximum dose: 600 mg	Daily	120	Recommended for patients who have isoniazid-resistant, rifampin-susceptible LTBI Not recommended for HIV-infected patients on certain combinations of ART; rifabutin may be used instead
Rifampin/ Pyrazinamide		Due to the reports of severe liver injury and deaths, CDC recommends that the combination of rifampin and pyrazinamide should generally NOT be offered for the treatment of latent TB infection.			

¹ For more detailed information on LTBI treatment, refer to *Targeted Tuberculin Testing and Treatment of Latent TB Infection*—MMWR 2000; 49 (No. RR-6) and *Recommendations for Use of an Isoniazid-Rifapentine Regimen with Direct Observation to Treat Latent Mycobacterium tuberculosis Infection*. MMWR 2011; 60 (48).

² The American Academy of Pediatrics recommends an isoniazid dosage of 10–15 mg/kg for the daily regimen and 20–30 mg/kg for the twice weekly regimen.

³ Use Directly Observed Therapy (DOT).

⁴ Isoniazid is formulated as 100 mg and 300 mg tablets. Rifapentine is formulated as 150 mg tablets in blister packs that should be kept sealed until usage.

⁵ In the United States, the recommended regimen for treatment of LTBI in children is a 9-month course of isoniazid. For the treatment of LTBI in infants, children, and adolescents when isoniazid could not be tolerated or the child has had contact with a case patient infected with an isoniazid-resistant but rifamycin-susceptible organism the American Academy of Pediatrics recommends 6 months of daily rifampin (180 doses) at a dosage of 10–20 mg/kg.

Special Considerations for LTBI Treatment

Directly Observed Therapy (DOT)

DOT is a strategy used to help patients adhere to treatment.

DOT for LTBI treatment should be considered for persons who are at especially high risk for TB disease and are either taking an intermittent regimen or are suspected of nonadherence. DOT is a strategy used to help patients adhere to treatment. It means that a health care worker or another designated person watches the patient swallow each dose of the prescribed drugs to ensure adherence to and tolerability of the regimen. Because of the importance of each dose, DOT is recommended for patients on regimens given once weekly (i.e., the 12-dose regimen) or twice weekly. For more information on DOT, see the Adherence to Treatment section of this module.

Contacts

Contacts are people who have been exposed to someone with infectious TB disease. Contacts should be quickly identified, located, and assessed for TB disease and LTBI. If a contact's TST or IGRA result is positive and TB disease is excluded, he or she should be considered high priority for LTBI treatment. If a contact's TST or IGRA is negative, he or she should be retested if it has been less than 8 to 10 weeks after his or her last exposure to infectious TB. This is because it can take 2 to 8 weeks after being infected with *M. tuberculosis* for the body's immune system to mount a response detectable by the tests. If the result of the repeat test is positive, and TB disease is excluded, the contact should be classified as recently infected and followed-up and treated appropriately.

In general, contacts with a positive TST or IGRA and a documented history of completion of LTBI treatment do not need to be retreated. However, retreatment may be necessary for persons who are at high risk of becoming re-infected and progressing to TB disease (for example, immunocompromised persons). In complicated situations, a TB expert should be consulted.

Some contacts may start taking LTBI treatment if they have a negative TST or IGRA result but less than 8 to 10 weeks have passed since they were last exposed to TB.

TB contacts living with HIV may be given a full course of LTBI treatment even if their second TST or IGRA result is negative.

Children who are younger than 5 years of age and who have been exposed to TB should start taking LTBI treatment, even if they have a negative TST result.

Contacts at High Risk for Rapid Development of TB Disease

Sometimes LTBI treatment is given to people who have a negative TST or IGRA result. For example, some contacts at high risk for rapidly developing TB disease should start LTBI treatment even if they have a negative test and less than 8 to 10 weeks have passed since they were last exposed to TB. These contacts include

- Children who are younger than 5 years of age (some TB programs may have different age cutoff guidelines)
- People living with HIV

Once TB disease is ruled out, these contacts should start LTBI treatment to prevent them from rapidly developing TB disease. They also should be retested 8 to 10 weeks after they were last exposed to TB. If the contact has a positive TST or IGRA result, he or she should continue to take LTBI treatment. Contacts living with HIV may be given a full course of LTBI treatment even if their second TST or IGRA result is negative.

Expert consultation should be sought to determine if contacts with immunocompromised states other than HIV infection (e.g., contacts taking immunosuppressive therapies, diabetic patients) could benefit from treatment even if they have a negative TST or IGRA result. Offering treatment for presumed *M. tuberculosis* infection may be considered if the likelihood of infection is high, based on the circumstances of the exposure and prevalence of TB infection among other contacts.

Infants and Children

Because of their age, infants and young children with a positive TST reaction must have been infected recently and are at high risk of rapidly developing TB disease. Infants and young children are also more likely than older children and adults to develop life-threatening forms of TB disease.

Once TB disease has been ruled out, children who are younger than 5 years of age who have been exposed to TB should receive LTBI treatment, even if they have a negative TST result. This is because they are at high risk of rapidly developing TB disease and because they may have a false-negative TST reaction (see *Module 3, Targeted Testing and the Diagnosis of Latent Tuberculosis Infection and Tuberculosis Disease*). Children should be retested 8 to 10 weeks after they were last exposed to TB.

Children younger than 5 years of age should continue taking LTBI treatment until ALL of the following conditions are met:

- The child is at least 6 months of age
- The second TST is negative
- The second TST was done at least 8 weeks after the child was last exposed to an adult with infectious TB disease

The 12-dose regimen of isoniazid and rifapentine is not currently recommended for children younger than 2 years of age.

Contacts of Isoniazid-Resistant TB

If a person is a contact of a patient with isoniazid-resistant but rifampin-susceptible TB, a 4-month regimen of daily rifampin may be recommended. In situations where rifampin cannot be used, rifabutin may be substituted.

Contacts of Multidrug-Resistant TB

If a person is a contact of a patient with **multidrug-resistant (MDR) TB**, the risk for developing TB disease should be considered before recommending LTBI treatment. MDR-TB contacts may be treated for 6 to 12 months or they can be observed for signs and symptoms of disease without treatment.

If treating an MDR-TB contact for LTBI, an alternative regimen of drugs to which the *M. tuberculosis* isolate is known to be susceptible should be used. Immunocompromised contacts (such as persons living with HIV) should be treated for 12 months. All persons with suspected MDR LTBI should be followed and observed for signs and symptoms of TB disease for 2 years, regardless of the treatment regimen. An expert in the treatment of MDR TB should also be consulted.

Pregnant Women

For most pregnant women with LTBI, treatment can be delayed until after delivery, even though isoniazid has NOT been shown to have harmful effects on the fetus. If the woman does not have any high risk factors for developing TB disease, treatment should be given after she has delivered her baby, so she can avoid having to take anti-TB medications during pregnancy. If the pregnant woman is HIV-infected or a recent contact, immediate treatment should be considered. The preferred LTBI treatment regimen for pregnant women is 9 months of isoniazid with **pyridoxine** (vitamin B6).

The 12-dose regimen of isoniazid and rifapentine is not currently recommended for pregnant women or women expecting to be pregnant within the next 3 months.

If a person is a contact of a patient with MDR TB, the risk for developing TB disease should be considered before recommending LTBI treatment.

Pregnant women should not be given LTBI treatment until after delivery, unless they have certain medical conditions.

Breastfeeding Women

Women who are breastfeeding can take isoniazid; they must be given a vitamin B6 supplement. The amount of isoniazid found in the breast milk, however, is not enough to be considered as treatment for the infant.

People with HIV Infection

People with HIV infection should be treated with a 9-month regimen of isoniazid. Rifampin should not be used for an HIV-infected person who is being treated with certain combinations of antiretroviral therapy. In these cases, dose-adjusted rifabutin may be given.

The 12-dose regimen of isoniazid and rifapentine is not recommended for people with HIV/AIDS who are taking antiretroviral therapy, but may be used in those who are not taking antiretroviral therapy.



Case Study 4.1

You are sent to visit the home of a TB patient who was admitted to the hospital last week and diagnosed with infectious TB disease. Living in the home are his wife and his 1-year-old daughter. Neither one has symptoms of TB disease. You give them both a tuberculin skin test and return 2 days later to read the results. You find that the wife has 14 mm of induration, but the daughter has no induration.

Should either one receive further evaluation for LTBI or TB disease? Should either one start LTBI treatment? Explain.

Answers to case studies are on pages 57–60

Adverse Reactions and Patient Monitoring

Adverse Reactions

Many health care providers have concerns about treating patients for LTBI. These concerns are generally related to the length of treatment and adverse reactions, or negative side effects. As many as 10% to 20% of people treated with isoniazid will have some mild, abnormal liver function tests results (tests done to detect damage to the liver) during treatment. In most people, these test results return to normal even when isoniazid treatment is continued. As with any treatment, the risks and benefits must be weighed for each individual. For example, isoniazid may cause hepatitis, or inflammation of the liver. Hepatitis prevents the liver from functioning normally, causing symptoms such as:

- Nausea
- Vomiting
- Abdominal pain
- Fatigue
- Brown urine (patients taking rifampin or rifapentine will notice a different and normal orange-red discoloration of body fluids, including urine and tears. Contact lenses may be permanently stained.)

Isoniazid can cause hepatitis in anyone; however, hepatitis occurs in less than 1% of people taking isoniazid. Many things can cause hepatitis, including various viruses and other medications.

There are certain risk factors that increase the risk of serious isoniazid hepatitis, such as alcoholism and older age. Although rare, there have been some cases of severe and fatal hepatitis.

Isoniazid can also damage the sensory nerves of the hands and feet. This is called **peripheral neuropathy**. The main symptom of peripheral neuropathy is a tingling sensation, a weakened sense of touch, or pain in the hands, palms, soles, and feet. Some conditions, such as HIV, alcoholism, diabetes, and malnutrition increase the risk for peripheral neuropathy. People with these conditions should be given vitamin B6.

A risk of isoniazid and rifampin is hepatitis (inflammation of the liver).

Some factors, such as older age and alcoholism, increase the risk that isoniazid will cause serious hepatitis.

Isoniazid can damage the sensory nerves of the hands and feet.

All persons taking LTBI treatment should be educated about the symptoms caused by adverse reactions.

Patients taking rifampin should also be aware of possible adverse effects. Hepatitis may be more likely to occur when rifampin is combined with isoniazid. Some other side effects from rifampin include:

- Rash
- Gastrointestinal symptoms (nausea, anorexia, and abdominal pain)
- Orange discoloration of urine, saliva, and tears; soft contact lenses may be permanently stained
- Interaction with many other drugs, such as birth control pills and implants, warfarin, some HIV drugs, and methadone

Side effects of rifapentine include:

- Orange discoloration of urine, saliva, sweat, and tears
- Interaction with other drugs
- Flu-like symptoms
- Hypersensitivity

Patient Monitoring

All persons receiving LTBI treatment should be evaluated at least monthly during therapy for signs and symptoms of TB disease and adverse reactions.

All persons receiving LTBI treatment should be evaluated at least monthly during therapy for:

- Adherence to the prescribed regimen
- Signs and symptoms of TB disease
- Adverse reactions (such as signs and symptoms of hepatitis)

During each monthly evaluation, patients should be asked whether they have nausea, abdominal pain, or any of the other symptoms that may be caused by adverse reactions. In addition, health care workers should examine patients for signs of these adverse reactions. Patients should be instructed to stop taking medications and contact their health care provider immediately if they have any signs or symptoms of hepatitis (Table 4.5) or other severe adverse reactions.

People at greatest risk for hepatitis should have liver function tests before starting isoniazid or rifampin and every month during therapy.

People at greatest risk for hepatitis should have baseline liver function tests before starting LTBI treatment and during therapy. This includes:

- People living with HIV
- People with a history of liver disorder or disease
- People who drink alcohol regularly
- Women who are pregnant or just had a baby (within 3 months of delivery)
- People who are taking other medications that may increase the risk of hepatitis

For all patients, isoniazid, rifampin, or rifapentine should be stopped if the results of liver function tests are three times higher than the upper limit of the normal range and the patient has symptoms, or if the results are five times higher than the upper limit of the normal range and the patient is asymptomatic. Expert consultation should be sought for difficult cases.

Treatment Follow-up

Patients should receive documentation of TST or IGRA results, regimens, and treatment completion dates. The patient should be told to present this document any time they are required to be tested for TB. Patients should also be re-educated about the signs and symptoms of TB disease. For detailed information on the treatment of LTBI, please refer to the CDC *Targeted Tuberculin Testing and Treatment of Latent Tuberculosis Infection* guidelines, available from the CDC website (www.cdc.gov/tb).

All patients should receive documentation upon completion of LTBI treatment.



Study Questions 4.9–4.13

- 4.9** Name four reasons why patients should receive a medical evaluation before starting LTBI treatment.
- 4.10** Why is it important to exclude the possibility of TB disease before giving a patient LTBI treatment?
- 4.11** What are the symptoms of hepatitis?
- 4.12** Who is at greatest risk for hepatitis? What special precautions should be taken for these patients?
- 4.13** How often should patients be evaluated for signs and symptoms of adverse reactions during LTBI treatment?

Answers to study questions are on pages 50–56

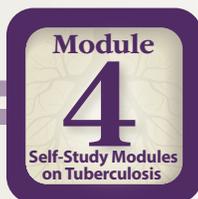


Case Study 4.2

A 65-year-old man is prescribed LTBI treatment with isoniazid because he is a contact of a person with infectious TB and he has an induration of 20 mm to the tuberculin skin test. His baseline liver function tests are normal, but he drinks a six-pack of beer every day.

What kind of monitoring is necessary for this patient while he is taking isoniazid?

Answers to case studies are on pages 57–60



Treatment of TB Disease

Treating TB disease benefits both the person who has TB and the community. It helps the patient because it prevents disability and death and restores health; it benefits the community because it prevents the further transmission of TB.

TB disease must be treated for at least 6 months; in some cases, treatment lasts longer.

The initial regimen for treating drug-susceptible TB disease should include four drugs: isoniazid, rifampin, pyrazinamide, and ethambutol.

TB disease must be treated with multiple drugs to which the bacilli are susceptible.

TB disease must be treated for **at least 6 months**; in some cases, treatment lasts longer. Most of the actively multiplying tubercle bacilli are killed during the first 8 weeks of treatment (the **initial phase**). However, some bacilli survive longer. Therefore, treatment with at least two drugs must be continued for several more months to kill or control these remaining bacilli (the **continuation phase**). If treatment is not continued for a long enough time, the surviving bacilli may cause TB disease in the patient at a later time (**relapse**).

TB treatment regimens must contain multiple drugs to which the organisms are susceptible. Treatment with a single drug can lead to the development of drug-resistant TB. The initial regimen for treating drug-susceptible TB disease should include the following four drugs (Figure 4.1):

- Isoniazid
- Rifampin
- Pyrazinamide (PZA)
- Ethambutol (EMB)

When the drug susceptibility results are available, clinicians may change the regimen accordingly. For detailed information on the treatment of TB, please refer to the ATS, CDC, and IDSA *Treatment of Tuberculosis* guidelines, available from the CDC website (www.cdc.gov/tb).

Preventing Drug Resistance

Drug resistance can develop when patients are prescribed an inappropriate regimen for treatment. TB disease must be treated with multiple drugs to which the bacilli are susceptible. Using only one drug to treat TB disease can select a population of tubercle bacilli resistant to that drug. When multiple drugs are used together, each drug helps prevent the emergence of bacilli that are resistant to the other drugs. When a patient is not improving in response to a prescribed regimen, adding a single

Drug resistance can develop when patients are prescribed an inappropriate regimen for treatment or when patients do not follow treatment regimens as prescribed.

drug to that regimen may have the same effect as using only one drug for treatment: it can lead to drug resistance.

Drug resistance can also develop when patients do not follow treatment regimens as prescribed—in other words, if they do not take all of their pills or they do not take their pills as often as prescribed. When this happens, the patients may expose the bacilli to a single drug.

Following are factors that increase the chance of a patient having or developing drug-resistant TB:

- Patient does not take their medicine regularly and completely
- Patient comes from an area of the world where drug-resistant TB is common
- Malabsorption of drugs
- Patient is a contact to someone with drug-resistant TB
- Failure to improve on drug-susceptible regimen
- Patient develops TB disease again after having taken TB medicine in the past

For more information on the development of drug-resistant TB, see *Module 1, Transmission and Pathogenesis of Tuberculosis*.

Treatment Regimens

There are several options for daily and **intermittent therapy**. The recommended regimens are described in Table 4.3; the recommended dosages for the most common drugs are listed in Table 4.4. These tables are provided for you to use as a reference. For detailed information on TB treatment, please refer to the ATS, CDC, and IDSA *Treatment of Tuberculosis* guidelines, available from the CDC website (www.cdc.gov/tb).



Figure 4.1 Drugs used to treat TB disease. From left to right: isoniazid, rifampin, pyrazinamide, and ethambutol.

Table 4.3 Drug Regimens for Pulmonary TB Caused by Drug Susceptible Organisms in Adults.*

Initial Phase			Continuation Phase			
Regimen	Drugs	Interval and Doses [±]	Regimen	Drugs	Interval and Doses ^{±§}	Range of Total Doses
1	INH RIF PZA EMB	7 days/week for 56 doses (8 weeks) or 5 days /week for 40 doses (8 weeks) [¶]	1a	INH RIF	7 days/week for 126 doses (18 weeks) or 5 days/week for 90 doses (18 weeks) [¶]	182–130 (26 weeks)
			1b [#]	INH RIF	2 days/week for 36 doses (18 weeks) [¶]	92–76 (26 weeks)
			1c ^{**}	INH RPT	1 day/week for 18 doses (18 weeks) [¶]	74–58 (26 weeks)
2	INH RIF PZA EMB	7 days/week for 14 doses (2 weeks), then 2 days/week for 12 doses (6 weeks) or 5 days/week for 15 doses (3 weeks), [¶] then 2 days/week for 12 doses (6 weeks)	2a [#]	INH RIF	2 days/week for 36 doses (18 weeks) [¶]	62–58 (26 weeks)
			2b ^{**}	INH RPT	1 day/week for 18 doses (18 weeks) [¶]	44–40 (26 weeks)
3 [#]	INH RIF PZA EMB	3 times weekly for 24 doses (8 weeks)	3a	INH RIF	3 times weekly for 54 doses (18 weeks) [¶]	78 (26 weeks)
4	INH RIF EMB	7 days/week for 56 doses (8 weeks) or 5 days/week for 40 doses (8 weeks) [¶]	4a	INH RIF	7 days/week for 217 doses (31 weeks) or 5 days/week for 155 doses (31 weeks) [¶]	273–195 (39 weeks)
			4b [#]	INH RIF	Twice weekly for 62 doses (31 weeks) [¶]	(118–102) (39 weeks)

INH = isoniazid RIF = rifampin PZA = pyrazinamide EMB = ethambutol RPT = rifapentine

* For more information on strength of recommendation and quality of supporting evidence, refer to *ATS, CDC, and IDSA MMWR Treatment of Tuberculosis Guidelines*.

± When DOT is used, drugs may be given 5 days/week and the necessary doses adjusted accordingly.

§ Patients with cavitation on initial chest x-ray and positive cultures at completion of 2 months of therapy should receive a 7-month continuation phase.

¶ Patients on regimens given less than 7 days a week should receive DOT.

Regimens given less than 5 times a week are not recommended for HIV-infected patients with CD4+ counts less than 100.

** Used only for HIV-negative patients with negative sputum smears at completion of 2 months of therapy and who do not have cavitation on initial chest x-ray. For patients started on this regimen and found to have positive culture from the 2-month specimen, treatment should be extended an extra 3 months.

Table 4.4 Dosage Recommendations for the Treatment of TB in Adults and Children.¹

Dose in mg/kg (maximum dosage in parentheses)							
Drug	Adults/Children ²		Daily	1 time/week ³	2 times/week ³	3 times/week ³	
INH	Adults		5 mg/kg (300 mg)	15 mg/kg (900 mg)	15 mg/kg (900 mg)	15 mg/kg (900 mg)	
	Children		10–15mg/kg (300 mg)	—	20–30 mg/kg (900 mg)	—	
RIF	Adults		10 mg/kg (600 mg)	—	10 mg/kg (600 mg)	10 mg/kg (600 mg)	
	Children		10–20 mg/kg (600 mg)	—	10–20 mg/kg (600 mg)	—	
RBT	Adults		5 mg/kg (300 mg)	—	5 mg/kg (300 mg)	5 mg/kg (300 mg)	
	Children		Appropriate dosing for children unknown				
RPT	Adults		—	10 mg/kg (600 mg) (continuation phase)	—	—	
	Children		This drug is not approved for use in children				
PZA	Adults	weight	40–55 kg	18.2–25 mg/kg (1000 mg)	—	36.4–50 mg/kg (2000 mg)	27.3–37.5 mg/kg (1500 mg)
			56–75 kg	20–26.8 mg/kg (1500 mg)	—	40–53.6 mg/kg (3000 mg)	33.3–44.6 mg/kg (2500 mg)
			76–90 kg	22.2–26.3 mg/kg (2000 mg)	—	44.4–52.6 mg/kg (4000 mg)	33.3–39.5 mg/kg (3000 mg)
	Children		15–30 mg/kg (2000 mg)	—	50 mg/kg (2000 mg)	—	
EMB ⁴	Adults	weight	40–55 kg	14.5–20 mg/kg (800 mg)	—	36.4–50 mg/kg (2000 mg)	21.8–30 mg/kg (1200 mg)
			56–75 kg	16–21.4 mg/kg (1200 mg)	—	37.3–50 mg/kg (2800 mg)	26.7–35.7 mg/kg (2000 mg)
			76–90 kg	17.8–21.1 mg/kg (1600 mg)	—	44.4–52.6 mg/kg (4000 mg)	26.7–31.6 mg/kg (2400 mg)
	Children		15–20 mg/kg (1000 mg)	—	50 mg/kg (2000 mg)	—	

INH= isoniazid RIF= rifampin RBT= rifabutin RPT= rifapentine PZA= pyrazinamide EMB= ethambutol

¹ Although these regimens are broadly applicable, modifications may be needed for certain circumstances (patients on ARTs). For more information, refer to the *ATS, CDC, and IDSA MMWR Treatment of Tuberculosis Guidelines*.

² For purposes of this document adults dosing begins at age 15 years. Children weighing more than 40 kg should be dosed as adults. Adjust doses as the patient’s weight changes.

³ All patients prescribed an intermittent regimen should be given DOT.

⁴ Ethambutol should be used with caution in young children since it is difficult to monitor their vision. However, if they have TB that is resistant to isoniazid or rifampin, dose of 15 mg/kg per day can be used.



Study Questions 4.14–4.17

4.14 Why must TB disease be treated for at least 6 months?

4.15 Which four drugs are recommended for the initial treatment of TB disease?

4.16 Why should multiple drugs be used to treat TB disease?

4.17 Name two factors that can lead to drug resistance.

Answers to study questions are on pages 50–56

Special Considerations

People Living with HIV

The management of HIV-infected TB patients can be complex and therefore expert consultation should be sought in the care and treatment of these patients. The treatment regimens listed in Table 4.3 are effective for people living with HIV with two exceptions:

HIV-infected TB patients should be closely monitored for their response to treatment.

- Once weekly administration of isoniazid and rifapentine in the continuation phase should not be used in any HIV-infected patient.
- Patients with advanced HIV (CD4 counts less than 100) should be treated with daily therapy in the initial phase and daily or three times weekly in the continuation phase.

HIV-infected TB patients should receive a minimum of 6 months of treatment and be closely monitored for their response to treatment. As with any patient, if they do not seem to be responding to treatment, they should be reevaluated and the continuation phase can be increased to 7 months (a total of 9 months of treatment) if necessary.

DOT should be used in all HIV-infected TB patients. If the HIV-infected TB patient is on ART, it is important to be aware of the interaction of rifampin with some ART drugs. Rifabutin has fewer drug interaction problems and may be used as a substitute for rifampin in some situations. Expert consultation should be sought for treating HIV-infected TB patients.

Pregnant Women

Treatment should not be delayed for pregnant women who have TB disease; rather, it should begin as soon as TB is diagnosed. The preferred initial treatment regimen is isoniazid, rifampin, and ethambutol daily for 2 months, followed by isoniazid and rifampin daily or twice weekly for 7 months (for a total of 9 months of treatment). The inclusion of pyrazinamide in the treatment regimen for pregnant women is controversial in the United States. Clinicians should seek expert consultation to evaluate the risks and benefits of prescribing pyrazinamide on a case-by-case basis. Streptomycin, a second-line TB drug, should NOT be used because it has been shown to have harmful effects on the fetus. Vitamin B6 supplementation is recommended for all pregnant women who are taking isoniazid.

Treatment for pregnant women who have TB disease should begin as soon as TB is diagnosed.

Breastfeeding

Women being treated with the first-line TB drugs should not be discouraged from breastfeeding. Only a small concentration of the drugs is found in the breast milk and it is not harmful to the infant. The concentration of drugs found in breast milk is not considered effective treatment for LTBI or TB disease for the nursing infant. Vitamin B₆ supplementation is recommended for all women who are taking isoniazid and are breastfeeding.

Children and Adolescents

TB treatment in infants and children younger than 5 years of age should be started as soon as the diagnosis is suspected. As with adults, it is recommended that children be treated for 6 months.

Children should be treated with a four-drug regimen (isoniazid, rifampin, pyrazinamide, and ethambutol) for 2 months followed by a two-drug (isoniazid and rifampin) regimen for 4 months. Based on expert opinion, a three-drug regimen (isoniazid, rifampin, and pyrazinamide) can be considered in the initial two months for children who are not infected with HIV and are not at risk for having drug-resistant TB. Pills given to children may have to be crushed or given in a liquid form. It is not recommended to treat children three times a week.

People with Extrapulmonary TB

In general, regimens that are used for treating pulmonary TB are also effective for treating extrapulmonary TB. Thus, 6 months of treatment is recommended for treating TB involving any site with the exception of the meninges or central nervous system, for which a 9 to 12 month regimen is recommended, or bone and joint TB, for which a 6 to 9 month regimen is recommended. A 9 to 12 month regimen is also recommended for disseminated or miliary TB. Extending treatment should be considered for patients with TB in any site that is slow to respond.

TB treatment in infants and children younger than 5 years of age should be started as soon as the diagnosis is suspected.

The treatment of drug-resistant TB should always be done with expert consultation from a physician who is familiar with the treatment of drug-resistant TB.

When TB is resistant to isoniazid and rifampin, treatment can last 2 years or longer.

Alternative Regimens for Treating Drug-Resistant TB

Alternative regimens should be used for treating drug-resistant TB. The treatment of drug-resistant TB should always be done with expert consultation from a physician who is familiar with the treatment of drug-resistant TB.

People with Isoniazid-Resistant TB

Isoniazid-resistant TB can be treated with the recommended 6-month, three-drug regimen (rifampin, ethambutol, and pyrazinamide).

People with TB Resistant to Isoniazid and Rifampin (MDR TB)

It is more difficult to treat MDR TB than it is to treat drug-susceptible TB. More drugs are required to treat MDR TB, and these drugs are less effective and more likely to cause adverse reactions. When TB is resistant to isoniazid and rifampin, treatment is usually for 18 to 24 months after culture conversion. As a last resort, some patients with MDR TB may undergo surgery to remove part of the infected site.

People with Extensively Drug-Resistant TB (XDR TB)

Extensively drug-resistant TB (XDR TB) is a rare type of MDR TB. XDR TB is defined as TB that is resistant to isoniazid and rifampin, plus any fluoroquinolone and at least one of three injectable anti-TB drugs (such as amikacin, kanamycin, or capreomycin).

Because XDR TB is resistant to first-line and second-line drugs, patients are left with less effective treatment options. XDR TB is difficult to treat and successful outcomes for the patient depend greatly on the extent of drug resistance, the severity of the disease, and whether the patient's immune system is compromised.



Study Questions 4.18–4.19

4.18 What treatment regimens should be used for HIV-infected TB patients?

4.19 In what situations should treatment for TB disease last longer than 6 months?

Answers to study questions are on pages 50–56

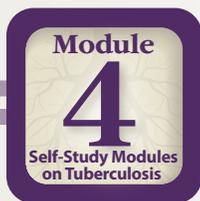


Case Study 4.3

An 18-month-old girl is admitted to the hospital because of meningitis. Doctors discover that her grandmother had pulmonary TB and was treated with a 6-month regimen. The medical evaluation of the child confirms the diagnosis of TB meningitis.

For how long should the child be treated? Why?

Answers to case studies are on pages 57–60



Treatment and Monitoring Plan

For each patient with newly diagnosed TB, a specific treatment and monitoring plan should be developed in collaboration with the local health department. This should be done within one week of the suspected diagnosis. This plan should include:

- A description of the treatment regimen
- Methods of monitoring for adverse reactions
- Methods of assessing and ensuring adherence to the treatment
- Methods for evaluating treatment response

For detailed information on treating TB, refer to the ATS, CDC, and IDSA *Treatment of Tuberculosis* guidelines, available from the CDC website (www.cdc.gov/tb).

Monitoring for Adverse Reactions

Before starting treatment, patients should have certain baseline blood and vision tests to help detect any problems that may complicate treatment. For example, patients who are taking ethambutol should have baseline visual acuity testing and testing of color discrimination.

Follow-up tests should be done periodically if the results of the baseline tests indicate abnormalities or if the patient has symptoms that may be due to adverse reactions. For example, liver function tests and symptoms should be closely monitored for patients taking isoniazid who have pre-existing liver disease or patients who develop abnormal liver function.

As with patients receiving LTBI treatment, all patients being treated for TB disease should be educated about the symptoms that are caused by adverse reactions to the drugs they are taking (Table 4.5). The patients should be warned about the symptoms of insignificant (minor) side effects, such as the orange discoloration of the urine from rifampin, as well as the symptoms of potentially serious side effects, such as vomiting, abdominal pain, or loss of appetite. Patients should be instructed to seek medical attention immediately if they have symptoms of a serious side effect.

Each TB patient should have a specific treatment and monitoring plan developed in collaboration with the local health department.

Before starting treatment, patients should have baseline tests to help detect any abnormalities that may complicate treatment.

All patients being treated for TB disease should be educated about the symptoms caused by adverse reactions to the drugs they are taking.

All patients should be seen by a clinician at least monthly during treatment and evaluated for response and possible adverse reactions. Monitoring for adverse reactions must be individualized, depending on the drugs the patient is taking and the patient's risk for adverse reactions.

During this evaluation, clinicians should ask patients whether they have any of the symptoms that may be due to adverse reactions and examine patients for signs of possible adverse reactions. Clinicians should also monitor patients for response to treatment.

Public health workers who have regular contact with patients should ask patients about adverse reactions at every visit. If a patient has symptoms of a serious adverse reaction, the public health worker should:

- Instruct the patient to stop the medication
- Report the situation to a clinician and arrange for a medical evaluation right away
- Note the symptoms on the patient's form

Table 4.5 Common Adverse Reactions to TB Drugs.

Caused by	Adverse Reaction	Signs and Symptoms	Significance of Reaction*
Any drug	Allergic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Skin rash 	May be serious or minor
Ethambutol	Eye damage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Blurred or changed vision ■ Changed color vision 	Serious
Isoniazid Pyrazinamide Rifampin	Hepatitis (liver toxicity)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Abdominal pain ■ Abnormal liver function test results ■ Brown urine ■ Fatigue ■ Fever for 3 or more days ■ Flu-like symptoms ■ Lack of appetite ■ Nausea ■ Vomiting ■ Yellow skin or eyes 	Serious
Isoniazid	Nervous system damage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Dizziness ■ Tingling or numbness around the mouth 	Serious
	Peripheral neuropathy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Tingling sensation, numbness, or pain in hands and feet 	Serious
Pyrazinamide	Stomach upset	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Stomach upset, vomiting, lack of appetite 	May be serious or minor
	Gout	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Abnormal uric acid level ■ Joint aches 	Serious
Rifampin	Bleeding problems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Easy bruising ■ Slow blood clotting 	Serious
	Discoloration of body fluids	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Orange urine, sweat, or tears ■ Permanently stained soft contact lenses 	Minor
	Drug interactions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Interferes with certain medications, such as birth control pills, birth control implants, and methadone treatment 	May be serious or minor

* Patients should stop medication for serious adverse reactions and consult a clinician immediately. Patients can continue taking medication if they have minor adverse reactions.



Study Questions 4.20–4.22

4.20 What should be included in each patient’s treatment plan?

4.21 Name the drug(s) that may cause each of the following symptoms or adverse reactions.

Nervous system damage:

Hepatitis:

Eye damage:

Orange discoloration of the urine:

4.22 How often should patients be monitored for adverse reactions to TB drugs?

Answers to study questions are on pages 50–56



Case Study 4.4

You are assigned to deliver medications to TB patients as part of the DOT program where you work. When you visit Mr. Jackson's house, you ask him how he is feeling. He tells you that he was up all night vomiting.

What are the possible causes? What should you do?

Answers to case studies are on pages 57–60



Case Study 4.5

Ms. Young, a patient who started treatment for TB disease last week, calls the TB clinic to complain that her urine has changed to an odd color.

Name two possible causes, and explain how each would affect the color of the urine.

Answers to case studies are on pages 57–60

Adherence to Treatment

In order to cure TB and prevent drug resistance, patients with TB must adhere to treatment.

Treatment for TB disease lasts longer and requires more drugs than treatment for most other infectious diseases. In order to cure TB and prevent drug resistance, patients with TB must follow the recommended course of treatment. This is called adhering to treatment. However, ensuring that patients adhere to treatment can be difficult because many patients are reluctant to take several different medications for many months.

DOT should be considered for all patients because there is no way to reliably predict which patients will adhere to treatment.

There are many ways to encourage patients to adhere to treatment. The most effective strategy is DOT. DOT means that a health care worker or another designated person watches the TB patient swallow each dose of the prescribed drugs to ensure adherence to and tolerability of the regimen. This method of treatment should be considered for **all patients** because there is no way to reliably predict which patients will adhere to treatment. DOT should be done at a time and a place that are convenient for the patient. For example, health care workers can meet TB patients at work, at home, or in other locations to provide DOT.

DOT should be used for all children and adolescents. Even when drugs are given under DOT, tolerance of the medications must be monitored closely. Parents should not be given the responsibility of supervising DOT. DOT is also highly recommended for patients on intermittent regimens (e.g., patients receiving treatment three times a week). Other persons who should be considered a high priority for receiving DOT include

- Patients with drug-resistant TB
- Persons at high risk for nonadherence, such as
 - Homeless or persons with unstable housing
 - Persons who abuse alcohol or use illicit drugs
 - Persons who are unable to take pills on their own due to mental, emotional, or physical disabilities
 - Children and adolescents
 - Persons with a history of nonadherence

Another way to improve patient adherence is to offer incentives or enablers.

Another way to improve patient adherence is to offer incentives or enablers. Incentives are small rewards given to patients to encourage them to take their own medicines or to keep their DOT or clinic appointments. For example, patients may be given food, restaurant coupons, clothing, or other items as an incentive. Enablers are things that help the patient receive treatment, such as bus tokens to get to the clinic. Incentives and

An important part of helping patients take their medicine is to educate them about TB.

enablers should be chosen according to the patient’s needs, and they are frequently offered along with DOT.

An important part of helping patients take their medicine is to educate them about TB. This means talking to them about the cause of TB, the way TB is spread, the methods of diagnosing TB, and the specific treatment plan.

Health care providers should take the time to clearly explain to patients when the medication should be taken, how much, and how often, especially if the patient is not receiving DOT. Written instructions should also be provided. Patients who understand these concepts are more likely to adhere to treatment.

In summary, in order to prevent relapse and drug resistance, clinicians must prescribe an adequate regimen and make sure that patients adhere to treatment. For more information on treatment adherence, refer to *Module 6, Managing Tuberculosis Patients and Promoting Adherence*.

Monitoring Patients’ Adherence to Therapy

Patients who are not receiving DOT (i.e., self-administered therapy) should be monitored carefully for adherence to treatment. This can be done in at least four ways:

- Check to see whether the patient is reporting to the clinic as scheduled, and ask the patient about adherence
- Ask the patient to bring the prescribed medications to each clinic visit and count the number of pills to determine how many have been taken
- Use special urine tests to detect the presence of the prescribed medication in the urine
- Assess the patient’s clinical response to treatment

None of these methods can be used to prove that a patient is taking every dose of the prescribed medication. The best way to ensure adherence to treatment is to use DOT.

Evaluating Patients’ Response to Treatment

Clinicians use three methods to determine whether a patient is responding to treatment. First, they can check to see whether the patient still has symptoms of TB (**clinical evaluation**). Although each patient responds to treatment at a different pace, most patients’ TB symptoms should gradually improve and eventually go away. Patients whose symptoms do not improve during the first 2 months of treatment, or whose symptoms worsen after improving initially, should be reevaluated.

Patients who are not receiving DOT should be monitored carefully for adherence to treatment.

The best way to ensure adherence to treatment is to use DOT.

Clinicians can evaluate a patient’s response to treatment by checking to see whether the patient still has symptoms of TB.

Patients whose symptoms do not improve during the first 2 months of treatment, or whose symptoms worsen after improving initially, should be reevaluated.

Sputum specimens should be examined every month until the culture results have converted from positive to negative.

Patients should have a chest x-ray at the end of treatment so that it can be compared with any chest x-rays given later on.

The TST or IGRA cannot be used to determine whether a patient is responding to treatment.

Public health workers who have regular contact with patients should pay attention to improvement in symptoms. If a patient has worsening symptoms of TB or serious adverse reactions, the health worker should report the situation to the clinician, advise the patient to stop taking the medication, and arrange for a medical evaluation right away. The health worker should also note the symptoms on the patient's forms.

Second, clinicians can check a patient's response to treatment by obtaining sputum or other specimens for acid fast bacilli (AFB) smear and culture. Specimens should be examined at least every month until the culture results have converted from positive to negative. Any patient whose culture results have not become negative after 2 months of treatment, or whose culture results become positive after being negative, should be carefully reevaluated for treatment failure, relapse, or acquired drug resistance.

Third, clinicians can use chest x-rays to monitor a patient's response to treatment. Repeated chest x-rays are not as important as monthly bacteriologic and clinical evaluations. However, a chest x-ray taken at the end of treatment can be compared with any follow-up x-rays taken subsequently should symptoms recur. Chest x-rays are also useful for patients who have negative culture results before treatment. In these patients, the bacteriological response may be difficult to assess, and the clinician may have to rely on the clinical and x-ray responses.

The TST or IGRA cannot be used to determine whether a patient is responding to treatment. This is because the TST or IGRA measures the immune response to TB infection and, therefore, most people with a positive result will remain positive if they are tested later in their lives, regardless of whether they have received treatment.

Treatment completion is defined by the number of doses that a patient takes within a specific time frame. The length of therapy depends on the drugs used, the drug susceptibility test result, and the patient's response to therapy.

Any patient who has not responded to treatment after 2 months or who has relapsed should be reevaluated promptly.

Reevaluating Patients Who Do Not Respond to Treatment or Who Relapse

Patients should be reevaluated promptly if:

- Symptoms do not improve during the first 2 months of therapy
- Symptoms worsen after improving initially
- Culture results have not become negative after 2 months of treatment
- Culture results become positive after being negative
- Chest x-rays show worsening

Reevaluating the patient means checking for drug resistance by repeating the drug susceptibility tests, assessing whether the patient has been taking medication as prescribed, reviewing symptoms, performing a clinical examination, and repeating chest x-rays.

The treatment of TB can be complicated, especially in patients who fail to respond to treatment, who relapse, have drug-resistant TB, or have serious adverse reactions to medications. A new regimen may be required, and treatment may last longer. Clinicians who do not have experience with these situations should consult a TB expert.



Study Questions 4.23–4.27

4.23 Name four ways by which clinicians can assess whether a patient is adhering to treatment.

4.24 What is the best way to ensure that a patient adheres to treatment?

4.25 How can clinicians determine whether a patient is responding to treatment?

4.26 Under what circumstances should patients be reevaluated?

4.27 What does reevaluating the patient mean?

Answers to study questions are on pages 50–56



Case Study 4.6

Mr. Vigo was diagnosed with smear-positive pulmonary TB in January. He was treated with isoniazid, rifampin, and pyrazinamide by his private physician. He visited his physician again in March. His drug susceptibility test results were not available at the time of this appointment. Nevertheless, the physician discontinued his prescription of pyrazinamide and gave Mr. Vigo refills of isoniazid and rifampin. Mr. Vigo visited his physician again in April. He had a persistent cough, and his sputum smear was found to be positive.

What should be done next?

Answers to case studies are on pages 57–60

What Is the Role of the Public Health Worker in TB Treatment?

Successful TB treatment is the responsibility of the medical providers and health care workers, not the patient. Public health workers in TB programs and other facilities play an important role in helping patients complete LTBI or TB treatment.

Case management is a strategy that can be used to ensure that patients complete TB treatment.

A strategy that may be used to ensure patients complete TB treatment is **case management**. The strategy's goal is to provide patient-centered care for completion of treatment and to ensure all public health activities related to stopping TB transmission are completed. Patient-centered care can help ensure successful treatment outcomes because it emphasizes tailoring treatment to address both the patient's clinical and social concerns.

In case management, a health department employee is assigned responsibility for the management of specific patients. This person is held accountable for ensuring that each of their patients is educated about TB treatment and that their therapy is appropriate and continuous.

At each visit with a TB patient, public health workers should look for signs and symptoms of adverse reactions to the medication.

Many public health workers provide DOT or have regular contact with TB patients in clinics, nursing homes, drug treatment centers, or other facilities. At each visit with a patient, public health workers should look for signs and symptoms of adverse reactions to the medication. For this reason, public health workers must be familiar with the signs and symptoms of serious and minor adverse reactions to the drugs commonly used to treat TB. If a patient has symptoms of an adverse reaction, the public health worker should:

- Instruct the patient to stop the medication
- Report the situation to a clinician and arrange for a medical evaluation right away
- Note the symptoms on the patient's form

Public health workers can help monitor a patient's response to treatment for TB disease by looking for symptoms of TB disease.

Also, public health workers can help monitor a patient's response to treatment for TB disease by looking for symptoms of TB disease. Patients receiving treatment for TB disease usually have symptoms at the beginning of therapy, such as coughing, fatigue, and fever. These symptoms should gradually improve and eventually go away. At each visit with a patient, public health workers should pay attention to the patient's improvement.

In addition to providing DOT, public health workers may be responsible for locating patients who have missed DOT visits or clinic appointments and helping them return to treatment. They

may also educate patients and their families about TB, serve as interpreters, arrange and provide transportation for patients, and refer patients to other social services as needed. Finally, in many areas public health workers work with physicians in private practice (physicians who do not work in the health department) to make sure that their TB patients complete an adequate regimen for TB treatment. For more information on case management, please refer to *Module 6, Managing Tuberculosis Patients and Improving Adherence*.



Study Questions 4.28–4.29

4.28 What is the goal of TB case management?

4.29 What should a public health worker do if he or she notices that a patient has symptoms of an adverse reaction?

Answers to study questions are on pages 50–56

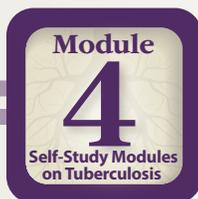


Case Study 4.7

Ms. DeVonne began treatment for pulmonary TB disease 2 months ago, at the beginning of September. You have been giving her DOT. During the first few weeks of therapy, you noticed that Ms. DeVonne’s symptoms were improving a little. However, at a visit in October, you see that Ms. DeVonne is coughing up blood, and she tells you that she feels like she has a fever.

What should you do?

Answers to case studies are on pages 57–60



Additional Resources

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3. CDC. Fatal and Severe Hepatitis Associated With Rifampin and Pyrazinamide for the Treatment of Latent Tuberculosis Infection—New York and Georgia, 2000. MMWR 2001;50 (No. 15):289–291. www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/mm5015a3.htm.
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Errata (February 3, 2012) <http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/mm6104a7.htm>
6. CDC. Notice to Readers: Updated Guidelines for the Use of Rifamycins for the Treatment of Tuberculosis Among HIV-Infected Patients Taking Protease Inhibitors or Nonnucleoside Reverse Transcriptase Inhibitors. The Americas, 2004. MMWR 2004;53(No. 2):37. www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/mm5302a6.htm.
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9. CDC. Update: Fatal and Severe Liver Injuries Associated with Rifampin and Pyrazinamide for the Treatment of Latent Tuberculosis Infection, and Revisions in American Thoracic Society/CDC Recommendations—United States, 2001. MMWR 2001; 50 (No. 34):733–735. www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/mm5034a1.htm.
10. Reichman L, Tanne JH. Timebomb: The Global Epidemic of Multi-Drug Resistant Tuberculosis. United States of America: McGraw-Hill; 2002.



Answers to Study Questions

4.1 What is the purpose of LTBI treatment?

The purpose of LTBI treatment is to prevent people with latent TB infection from developing TB disease.

4.2 Which groups of people should receive high priority for LTBI treatment if they have a positive IGRA result or a TST reaction with an induration that is 5 millimeters or larger? Name five.

- Recent contacts of people with infectious TB disease
- People living with HIV
- People with chest x-ray findings suggestive of previous TB disease
- Patients with organ transplants
- Other immunosuppressed patients (for example, patients on prolonged therapy with corticosteroids equivalent to/greater than 15mg per day of prednisone or those taking TNF-alpha antagonists)

4.3 Which groups of people should receive high priority for LTBI treatment if they have a positive IGRA result or TST reaction with an induration that is 10 millimeters or larger? Name seven.

- People who have come to the U.S. within the last 5 years from areas of the world where TB is common (for example, Asia, Africa, Eastern Europe, Russia, or Latin America)
- People who abuse drugs
- People who live or work in high-risk congregate settings (for example, nursing homes, correctional facilities, homeless shelters, hospitals, or other health care facilities)
- People who work in mycobacteriology laboratories
- People with medical conditions that increase the risk for TB disease (for example, silicosis, diabetes mellitus, severe kidney disease, certain types of cancer, and certain intestinal conditions)
- Children younger than 5 years of age
- Infants, children, and adolescents exposed to adults in high-risk groups

4.4 List four regimens that are approved for the treatment of LTBI.

- Isoniazid for 9 months
- Isoniazid for 6 months
- Isoniazid and rifapentine for 12 once-weekly doses (12-dose regimen)
- Rifampin for 4 months



Answers to Study Questions, Continued

4.5 What LTBI treatment regimen may be recommended for people with a positive TST or IGRA result who have been exposed to isoniazid-resistant TB?

Treatment with rifampin for 4 months may be recommended in this situation.

4.6 In what circumstances may LTBI treatment be given to people who have a negative TST or IGRA result?

Some contacts may start taking LTBI treatment even if they have a negative skin test and less than 8 to 10 weeks have passed since they were last exposed to TB. These contacts include

- Children who are 5 years of age or younger (some TB programs may have different age cutoff guidelines)
- People living with HIV

Once TB disease is ruled out, these contacts should start LTBI treatment to prevent them from rapidly developing TB disease. They also should be retested 8 to 10 weeks after they were last exposed to TB. If the contact has a positive TST or IGRA result, he or she should continue to take LTBI treatment. Contacts living with HIV may be given a full course of LTBI treatment even if their second TST or IGRA result is negative.

Expert consultation should be sought to determine if contacts with immune impairments other than HIV infection (e.g., contacts taking immunosuppressive therapies) could benefit from treatment even if they have a negative TST or IGRA result. Offering treatment for presumed *M. tuberculosis* infection may be considered if the likelihood of infection is high, based on the circumstances of the exposure and prevalence of TB infection among other contacts.

4.7 What conditions must be met to stop LTBI treatment for children who are 5 years old or younger and have been exposed to TB?

Children 5 years and younger who have been exposed to TB should start taking LTBI treatment, even if they have a negative TST. Children should be retested 8 to 10 weeks after they were last exposed to TB. LTBI treatment can be stopped if all of the following conditions are met:

- The child is at least 6 months of age
- The second TST is negative
- The second TST was done at least 8 weeks after the child was last exposed to an adult with infectious TB disease



Answers to Study Questions, Continued

4.8 When should pregnant women be treated for LTBI and for how long?

For most pregnant women with TB infection, LTBI treatment can be delayed until after delivery. If the pregnant woman is HIV-infected or a recent contact, immediate treatment should be considered. The preferred LTBI treatment regimen for pregnant women is 9 months of isoniazid with a vitamin B6 supplement.

4.9 Name four reasons why patients should receive a medical evaluation before starting LTBI treatment.

All patients being considered for LTBI treatment should receive a medical evaluation in order to:

- Exclude the possibility of TB disease
- Determine whether they have ever been treated for TB infection or disease
- Identify any medical problems that may complicate therapy or require more careful monitoring
- Establish and build rapport with patient

4.10 Why is it important to exclude the possibility of TB disease before giving a patient LTBI treatment?

It is important to exclude the possibility of TB disease because treating TB disease with a LTBI treatment regimen (usually a single drug) can lead to drug resistance.

4.11 What are the symptoms of hepatitis?

The common symptoms of hepatitis are nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, fatigue, and brown urine.

4.12 Who is at greatest risk for hepatitis? What special precautions should be taken for these patients?

The people at greatest risk for hepatitis are:

- People living with HIV
- People with a history of liver disorder or disease
- People who use alcohol regularly
- Women who are pregnant or just had a baby (within the last 3 months)
- People who are taking other medications that may increase the risk of hepatitis

These patients should have liver function tests before starting isoniazid LTBI treatment, and during therapy.



Answers to Study Questions, Continued

4.13 How often should patients be evaluated for signs and symptoms of adverse reactions during LTBI treatment?

All persons receiving LTBI treatment should be evaluated at least monthly during therapy for signs and symptoms of adverse reactions. During each monthly evaluation, clinicians should ask patients whether they have nausea, abdominal pain, or any of the other symptoms that may be caused by adverse reactions. In addition, they should examine patients for signs of these adverse reactions.

4.14 Why must TB disease be treated for at least 6 months?

TB disease must be treated for at least 6 months; in some cases, treatment lasts even longer. Most of the tubercle bacilli are killed during the first 8 weeks of treatment (the initial phase). However, some bacilli survive. Therefore, treatment must be continued for several more months to kill or control these remaining bacilli (the continuation phase). If treatment is not continued for a long enough time, the surviving bacilli may cause TB disease in the patient at a later time (relapse).

4.15 Which four drugs are recommended for the initial treatment of TB disease?

The initial regimen for treating TB disease should include isoniazid (INH), rifampin (RIF), pyrazinamide (PZA), and ethambutol (EMB). When the drug susceptibility results are available, clinicians may change the regimen accordingly.

4.16 Why should multiple drugs be used to treat TB disease?

Using only one drug to treat TB disease can select a population of tubercle bacilli that is resistant to that drug. When multiple drugs are used together, each drug helps prevent the emergence of bacilli that are resistant to the other drugs.

4.17 Name two factors that can lead to drug resistance.

Drug resistance can develop when patients are prescribed an inappropriate regimen for treatment or when patients do not follow treatment regimens as prescribed or malabsorption.



Answers to Study Questions, Continued

4.18 What treatment regimens should be used for HIV-infected TB patients?

The treatment regimens for HIV-infected TB patients are generally the same as for TB patients without HIV-infection with two exceptions:

- Once weekly administration of isoniazid and rifapentine in the continuation phase should not be used in any HIV-infected patient.
- Patients with advanced HIV (CD4 counts less than 100) should be treated with daily therapy in the initial phase and daily or three times weekly in the continuation phase.

HIV-infected TB patients should receive a minimum of at least 6 months of treatment and be closely monitored for their response to treatment. As with any patient, if they do not seem to be responding to treatment, they should be reevaluated and the continuation phase can be increased to 7 months (a total of 9 months of treatment) if necessary.

DOT should be used in all HIV-infected TB patients. If the HIV-infected TB patient is on ART it is important to be aware of the interaction of rifampin with some ART drugs. Rifabutin has fewer drug interaction problems and may be used as a substitute for rifampin.

4.19 In what situations should treatment for TB disease last longer than 6 months?

- HIV-infected TB patients should receive a minimum of at least 6 months of treatment and be closely monitored for their response to treatment. As with any patient, if they do not seem to be responding to treatment, they should be reevaluated and the continuation phase can be increased to 7 months (a total of 9 months of treatment) if necessary.
- Pregnant women with TB should receive at least 9 months of treatment.
- Persons with TB of the meninges or central nervous system should receive a 9 to 12-month regimen
- Persons with disseminated or miliary TB should receive 9 to 12-month regimen
- Persons with bone or joint TB should receive a 6 to 9-month regimen
- Extending treatment should be considered for patients with TB in any site that is slow to respond
- Treatment for multidrug-resistant TB can last 18 to 24 months



Answers to Study Questions, Continued

4.20 What should be included in each patient's treatment plan?

This plan should include:

- A description of the treatment regimen
- Methods of monitoring for adverse reactions
- Methods of assessing and ensuring adherence to the treatment
- Methods for evaluating treatment response

4.21 Name the drug(s) that may cause each of the following symptoms or adverse reactions.

- Nervous system damage: isoniazid
- Hepatitis: isoniazid, pyrazinamide, rifampin
- Eye damage: ethambutol
- Orange discoloration of the urine: rifampin

4.22 How often should patients be monitored for adverse reactions to TB drugs?

All patients should be seen by a clinician at least monthly during treatment and evaluated for possible adverse reactions. During this evaluation, clinicians should ask patients whether they have any of the symptoms that may be due to adverse reactions and examine patients for signs of possible adverse reactions. Also, public health workers who have regular contact with patients should ask patients about adverse reactions at every visit.

4.23 Name four ways by which clinicians can assess whether a patient is adhering to treatment.

- Check to see whether the patient is reporting to the clinic as scheduled
- Ask the patient to bring the prescribed medications to each clinic visit and count the number of pills to determine how many have been taken
- Use special urine tests to detect the presence of the prescribed medication in the urine
- Assess the patient's clinical response to therapy

4.24 What is the best way to ensure that a patient adheres to treatment?

The best way to ensure adherence to therapy is to use DOT. DOT means that a health care worker or another designated person watches the patient swallow each dose of the prescribed drugs. This method of treatment should be considered for all patients, because there is no way to predict reliably which patients will adhere to treatment.



Answers to Study Questions, Continued

4.25 How can clinicians determine whether a patient is responding to treatment?

To determine whether a patient is responding to therapy, clinicians should do clinical evaluations and bacteriologic evaluations during therapy. Clinicians may also use x-rays to monitor a patient's response to treatment, especially in patients who have negative culture results before treatment or who have certain types of extrapulmonary TB.

4.26 Under what circumstances should patients be reevaluated?

Patients should be reevaluated promptly if their

- Symptoms do not improve during the first 2 months of therapy
- Symptoms worsen after improving initially
- Culture results have not become negative after 2 months of treatment
- Culture results become positive after being negative
- Chest x-rays show worsening

4.27 What does reevaluating the patient mean?

Reevaluating the patient means checking for drug resistance by repeating the drug susceptibility tests, assessing whether the patient has been taking medication as prescribed, reviewing symptoms, performing a clinical evaluation, and repeating chest x-rays.

4.28 What is the goal of case management?

The goal of case management is to provide patient-centered care for completion of treatment and to ensure all public health activities related to stopping TB transmission are completed.

4.29 What should a public health worker do if he or she notices that a patient has symptoms of an adverse reaction?

The public health worker should:

- Instruct the patient to stop the medication
- Report the situation to a clinician and arrange for a medical evaluation right away
- Note the symptoms on the patient's form



Case Study Answers

- 4.1** *You are sent to visit the home of a TB patient who was admitted to the hospital last week and diagnosed with infectious TB disease. Living in the home are his wife and his 1-year-old daughter. Neither one has symptoms of TB disease. You give them both a tuberculin skin test and return 2 days later to read the results. You find that the wife has 14 mm of induration, but the daughter has no induration.*

Should either one receive further evaluation for LTBI or TB disease? Should either one start LTBI treatment? Explain.

Yes, both should receive further evaluation for LTBI or TB disease. The wife is a contact of someone with infectious TB disease, and she has a positive skin test (greater than or equal to 5 mm for contacts). Therefore, after receiving a medical evaluation (to rule out TB disease, determine whether she has ever been treated for TB infection or disease, and identify any medical problems that may complicate therapy), she should complete an entire course of LTBI treatment, regardless of her age.

The daughter is also a contact. Currently, she has a negative skin test. However, only 1 week has passed since she last spent time with her infectious father. It is possible that not enough time has passed for her to be able to react to the tuberculin skin test. At this point, it is impossible to determine whether she has TB infection. In addition, because she is a young child, she may develop TB disease very quickly after infection.

For these reasons, the daughter should start LTBI treatment now and be retested 8 to 10 weeks after she last spent time with her father. If she has a negative TST result on the repeat test, she may stop taking the medicine. If she has a positive TST result, she should complete an entire course of LTBI treatment (9 months for children).



Case Study Answers, Continued

- 4.2** *A 65-year-old man is prescribed LTBI treatment with isoniazid because he is a contact of a person with infectious TB and he has an induration of 20 mm to the tuberculin skin test. His baseline liver function tests are normal, but he drinks a six-pack of beer every day.*

What kind of monitoring is necessary for this patient while he is taking isoniazid?

Even though his liver function tests are normal, this man is at high risk of isoniazid-associated hepatitis because he abuses alcohol and older persons are at higher risk for hepatitis. He should be educated about the symptoms of adverse reactions to isoniazid and be instructed to seek medical attention immediately if these symptoms occur. Furthermore, once a month, he should be seen by a clinician. The clinician should ask him about his symptoms, examine him for signs of adverse reactions, and consider performing liver function tests.

- 4.3** *An 18-month-old girl is admitted to the hospital because of meningitis. Doctors discover that her grandmother had pulmonary TB and was treated with a 6-month regimen. The medical evaluation of the child confirms the diagnosis of TB meningitis.*

For how long should the child be treated? Why?

The child should be treated for 9 to 12 months because she has TB meningitis.

- 4.4** *You are assigned to deliver medications to TB patients as part of the DOT program where you work. When you visit Mr. Jackson's house, you ask him how he is feeling. He tells you that he was up all night vomiting.*

What are the possible causes? What should you do?

His vomiting may be a symptom of hepatitis (caused by isoniazid, rifampin, and pyrazinamide) or of stomach upset due to pyrazinamide. You should advise Mr. Jackson to stop his medication and report the situation to the clinician immediately. Mr. Jackson should receive a medical evaluation right away.



Case Study Answers, Continued

- 4.5** *Ms. Young, a patient who started treatment for TB disease last week, calls the TB clinic to complain that her urine has changed to an odd color.*

Name two possible causes, and explain how each would affect the color of the urine.

One possible cause is the discoloration of body fluids, a common side effect of rifampin. This would cause Ms. Young's urine to turn orange. The clinic nurse, physician, or public health worker should explain to Ms. Young that orange urine and other body fluids is a side effect of rifampin and that this is NOT a serious condition.

Another possible cause is hepatitis, which can be caused by isoniazid, rifampin, or pyrazinamide. Hepatitis, a serious condition, would cause Ms. Young's urine to turn dark. If Ms. Young's urine is dark, the situation should be reported to the clinician and Ms. Young should receive a medical examination right away.

- 4.6** *Mr. Vigo was diagnosed with smear-positive pulmonary TB in January. He was treated with isoniazid, rifampin, and pyrazinamide by his private physician. He visited his physician again in March. His drug susceptibility test results were not available at the time of this appointment. Nevertheless, the physician discontinued his prescription of pyrazinamide and gave Mr. Vigo refills of isoniazid and rifampin. Mr. Vigo visited his physician again in April. He had a persistent cough, and his sputum smear was found to be positive.*

What should be done next?

Mr. Vigo's persistent cough and positive sputum smear indicate that he is not responding to therapy. The most likely explanations are:

- He is not taking his medications as prescribed,
- He has drug-resistant TB and the regimen he has been prescribed is not adequate to treat his TB, or
- A combination of the two factors listed above.

The initial drug susceptibility test results should be located, and susceptibility tests should be repeated on a recent sputum specimen. In addition, his adherence should be evaluated, and he should be given DOT if possible.



Case Study Answers, Continued

- 4.7** *Ms. DeVonne began treatment for pulmonary TB disease 2 months ago, at the beginning of September. You have been giving her DOT. During the first few weeks of therapy, you noticed that Ms. DeVonne's symptoms were improving a little. However, at a visit in October, you see that Ms. DeVonne is coughing up blood, and she tells you that she feels like she has a fever.*

What should you do?

Coughing up blood and feeling feverish are symptoms of TB disease. You should report Ms. DeVonne's symptoms to the clinician and arrange for her to receive a medical evaluation right away. Also, you should note Ms. DeVonne's symptoms on her form.

The fact that Ms. DeVonne's TB symptoms got worse after improving initially indicates that she is not responding to therapy. Because she is receiving DOT, Ms. DeVonne is probably taking her medications as prescribed. Therefore, the most likely explanation is that she has drug-resistant TB and the prescribed regimen is not adequate to treat the TB.

Ms. DeVonne's initial drug susceptibility test results should be located, and drug susceptibility tests should be repeated on a recent sputum specimen.

